Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 49.

Poetry.

DAVID C. BRODERICK.

[The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the accomplished editor of that old and orthodox Democratic paper—the Chester county Democrat—GEORGE W. PEARCE, Esq., They have the ring, not only of the poet, but of the patriot, and will be read with pleasure wherever the manly virtues of the lamented Broderick are cherished:]

The blood-hounds are sated, the jackals have fled,
And the Lion is sleeping the sleep of the dead,
The blood is still fresh on the sward where he trod,
And, incense like, rises appealing to God.

The dews of the morn will not wash it away—
'Twill redden and glow in the noontide of day,
And in the deep gloom of the storm-mantled night,
It will rise like a pillar of fire on the sight.

Ho, brothers who stand by his patriot-grave,
And pour out your griefs for the valiant and brave,
Let his death be the watchword to startle with fear,
The tyrants who stiffened his limbs on the bier,

Arouse from your lethargy, children of toil,
Ye sons of the anvil, the loom, and the soil;
Come forth as the winds in their struggling might
And wrestle till death with the foeman of Right!

'Twas thus with your leader, the gifted and true,
His life was a sacrifice given for you;
Every pulse of his heart, every nerve of his frame
Was to dignify Labor and give it to Fame!

He was peer to the proudest who govern the land,
But he stood by his class, as a hero will stand;
And when the hot taunt, like an arrow of fire,
Was hurled at the artizan craft of his sire—

How he sprang to the breach with halbert and glaive,
Defiantly meeting the lord of the slave!
He spoke for the workshop—the sweat on the brow,
Of the freeman whose sword is the crest and the plough.

There are fountains of feelings we may not control,
They spring from the innermost depths of the soul,
And flow like a river escaped from its bed,
To freshen the fame of the glorious dead.

And thus as we stand on the ramparts of Time,
By the post where a sentinel fell in his prime,
We open the caskets our bosoms enfold,
And pour out a treasure more precious than gold.

Oh, men who look out from the far Golden Gate,
Where the holocaust smokes in the embers of hate,
Have you drank of the flagons that nerved him to stand
For truth as a rock on your ocean-beat strand?

Then rear to the martyr a shaft that shall rise,
As a beacon of Freedom, far up to the skies,
And write on the granite in letters of flame,
IMMORTAL! IMMORTAL! the patriot's name!

SCHOOL MATTERS.

For the Inquirer.

Schools and School Directors.

"Be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O, Cromwell!
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr."—*Shakspeare.*

When I promised to write a series of articles on the subject of "school matters," for the *Inquirer*, I little thought that so much useful and precious time would have passed without a diversion from the toils and turmoils of busy life in favor of this the greatest of all earthly blessings. But alas, my desires are seldom realized, and my shortcomings are ever and anon reproaching me for my much detested neglect, but says the maxim, "It is never too late to do good," and, still further, in the old saw, "better late than never." I hope these inconsistent though much respected adages may possibly find a palliative apology for what I have to advance at this late moment.

Knowing the value of space, I have no desire to trespass on your good, kind and charitable nature by stringing these strictures to an extent unwarranted; therefore, I shall commence by expressing my disapprobation of the manner in which a large number of the Directors shirk their duties, by shifting the responsibility upon irresponsible persons, and in no case do the Directors more obviously shirk the responsibility than in the selection of teachers to fill the various situations in the various Districts. To show the manner in which this is done, is simply to imagine yourself capacitated for the onerous duties of a Teacher, and to present yourself to the Directors as an applicant for a certain school, whereupon the Directors request you to visit the citizens in the locality of the schoolhouse which you have proclaimed yourself an applicant for, with what they term an "expression list, asking an expression of each individual's sentiments in your behalf. Now, the applicant may not have the first principle of qualification required by the School Law, but he is the first to make his appearance with an "expression list," and invariably it is numerously signed, to the exclusion of persons much better qualified as teachers. No one has an idea to what extent this evil has progressed, and I hope that the Directors in future will make use of the means placed in their hands by the School Laws and Decisions. The School Law, p. 14, Sec. 23, clause 30, reads as follows:

"They (the Directors) shall have the appointment of all the teachers of common schools in the district, fix the amount of teachers' salaries, and may dismiss them at any time for incompetency, cruelty negligence or immorality." In many instances the persons applying are incompetent to teach some one of the branches required by Sec. 38, and under such circumstances come before the Directors with their list numerously signed, backed by persons incapable of discerning the capability to teach. Again, an individual may be a favorite of a certain number of citizens in a school district and receive their approbation, although utterly incompetent, but by the wishy-washy policy of Directors, he must necessarily receive consideration over the head and shoulders of his superiors in intellect and capacity. —*J. R Durborrow.*

Lydia Maria Child's Reply to Gov. Wise.

[Mrs. Maria Child solicited the privilege, from Gov. Wise, of Va., to go to Charlestown, to nurse old John Brown. The Governor replied to her letter, and the following are extracts we make from her rejoinder. They are to the point, and we think, places the Governor, as well as the Southern "chivalry" generally, *hors du combat*:]

In your civil but very diplomatic reply to my letter, you inform me that I have a constitutional right to visit Virginia, for peaceful purposes, in common with every citizen of the U. States. I was perfectly well aware that such was the theory of constitutional obligation in the Slave States: but I was also aware of what you omit to mention, viz: that the Constitution has, in reality, been completely and systematically nullified whenever it suited the convenience or the policy of the Slave Power. Your constitutional obligation, for which you profess so much respect, has never proved any protection to citizens of the Free States who happened to have a black, brown, or yellow complexion; nor to any white citizen whom you even suspected of entertaining opinions opposite to your own, on a question of vast importance to the temporal welfare and moral example of our common country. This total disregard of constitutional obligation has been manifested not merely by the Lynch law of mobs in the Slave States, but by the deliberate action of magistrates and legislators. What regard was paid to constitutional obligation in South Carolina, when Massachusetts sent the Hon. Mr. Hoar there as an envoy, on a purely legal errand?—Mr. Hedrick, Professor of Political Economy in the University of North Carolina, had a constitutional right to reside in that State. What regard was paid to that right, when he was driven from home, merely for declaring that he considered Slavery an impolitic system, injurious to the prosperity of States? What respect for constitutional rights was manifested by Alabama when a bookseller in Mobile was compelled to flee for his life, because he had, at the special request of some of the citizens, imported a few copies of a novel that everybody was curious to read? Your own citizen, Mr. Underwood, had a constitutional right to live in Virginia, and vote for whomsoever he pleased. What regard was paid to his rights, when he was driven from your State for declaring himself in favor of the election of Fremont? With these, and a multitude of other examples before your eyes, it would seem as if the less that was said about respect for constitutional obligation at the South, the better. Slavery is, in fact, an infringement of all law, and adheres to no law, save for its own purposes of oppression.

You accuse Capt. John Brown of "whetting knives of butchery for the mothers, sisters, daughters and babes" of Virginia; and you inform me of the well known fact that he is "arraigned for the crimes of murder, robbery and treason." I will not here stop to explain why I believe that old hero to be no criminal, but a martyr to principles which he sought to advance by methods sanctioned by his own religious views, though not by mine. Allowing that Capt. Brown did attempt a scheme in which murder, robbery, and treason were, to his own consciousness involved, I do not see how Gov. Wise can consistently arraign him for crimes he has himself commended. You have threatened to trample on the Constitution and break the Union, if a majority of the legal voters in these Confederated States dared to elect a President unfavorable to the extension of Slavery. Is not such a declaration proof of premeditated treason? In the Spring of 1842, you made a speech in Congress, from which I copy the following:

"Once set before the people of the Great Valley the conquest of the rich Mexican Provinces, and you might as well attempt to stop the wind. The Government might send its troops, but they would run over them like a herd of buffalo. Let the work once begin, and I do not know that this House would hold *me* very long. Give me five millions of dollars, and I would undertake to do it myself. Although I do not know how to set a single squadron in the field. I could find men to do it. Slavery should pour itself abroad without restraint, and find no limit but the Southern Ocean. The Camanches should no longer hold the richest mines of Mexico. Every golden image which hath received the profanation of a false worship, should soon be melted down into good American eagles. I would cause as much gold to cross the Rio del Norte as the mules of Mexico could carry; aye, and I would make better use of it, too, than any lazy, bigoted priesthood under heaven."

When you thus boasted that you and your "booted loafers" would overrun the troops of the United States "like a herd of buffalo," if the Government sent them to arrest your invasion of a neighboring nation, at peace with the United States, did you not pledge yourself to commit treason? Was it not by the murder of unoffending Mexicans that you expected to advance those schemes of avarice and ambition? What humanity had you for Mexican "mothers and babes," whom you proposed to make childless and fatherless? And for what purpose was this wholesale massacre to take place? Not to right the wrongs of an oppressed class; not to sustain any great principle of justice, or of freedom: but merely to enable "Slavery to pour itself forth without restraint."

Even if Capt. Brown were as bad as you paint him, I should suppose he must naturally remind you of the words of Macbeth:

"We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor: This even handed justice
Commands the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips."

If Captain Brown intended, as you say, to commit treason, robbery, and murder, I think I have shown that he could find ample authority for such proceedings in the public declarations of Gov. Wise. And if, as himself declares, he merely intended to free the oppressed, where could he read a more forcible lesson than is furnished by the State Seal of Virginia? I looked at it thoughtfully before I opened your letter; and though it had always appeared to me very suggestive, it never seemed to me so much so as it now did in connection with Capt. John Brown. A liberty-loving hero stands with his foot upon a prostrate despot; under his strong arm, manacles and chains lie broken; and the motto is *'Sic Semper Tyranni:'* 'Thus be it ever done to Tyrants.' And this is the blazon of a State whose most profitable business is the internal Slave-Trade! In whose highways coffles of human chattles, chained and manacled, are frequently seen!—And the Seal and the Coffles are both looked upon by other chattles, constantly exposed to the same fate! What if some Vezey, or Nat Turner, should be growing up among those apparently quiet spectators? It is in no spirit of taunt or of exultation, that I ask this question. I never think of it but with anxiety, sadness, and sympathy. I know that a slave-holding community necessarily lives in the midst of gunpowder; and, in this age, sparks of free thought are flying in every direction.—You cannot quench the fires of free thought and human sympathy by any process of cunning or force; but there is a method by which you can effectually wet the gunpowder. England has already tried it, with safety and success. Would that you could be persuaded to set aside prejudices of education, and candidly examine the actual working of that experiment! Virginia is so richly endowed by nature that Free Institutions alone are wanting to render her the most prosperous and powerful of the States.

* * * * * * * * * A majority of them would rejoice to have the Slave States fulfill their oft-repeated threats of withdrawal from the Union. It has ceased to be a bugbear, for we begin to despair of being able, by any other process, to give the world the example a real republic. The moral sense of these States is outraged by being accomplices in sustaining an institution vicious in all its aspects; and is now generally understood that we purchase our disgrace at great pecuniary expense. If you would only make the offer of a separation in serious earnest, you would hear the hearty response of millions, "Go gentlemen, and

"Stand not upon the order of your going,
But go at once!"

Yours, with all due respect,
L. MARIA CHILD.

The Dissolution Threat.

The threat of 'dissolving the Union,' is a favorite theme of Locofoco politicians, and is just now being indulged in very freely by these gentry. Their propensity for this dates as far back as 1818, and then, as now, it was made by men calling themselves 'Democrats,' who were not willing to submit to the will of the majority, *if expressed against their party or candidates.* The *Reading Journal* copies from a newspaper published in Baltimore, called *The Marylander* dated August 2, 1828, the following:

"A few days since, we stated on the authority of the Richmond *Whig*, that Mr. Andrew Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, had within a few weeks, asserted *"that if Mr. Adams would be reelected, the Union would be dissolved."*

"On the same authority, we stated that a Judge of the General Court of Virginia, had made the declaration at Norfolk, that *"if Mr. Adams was not put out by the voice of the People, they (the Jackson men,) would be willing to put him out by force."*

Both these statements are corroborated by responsible names, who certify to their truth.

When Calhoun and the South Carolinians threatened to dissolve the Union, says the *Journal*, and actually made the attempt, Gen. Jackson soon brought them to their senses by a counter threat to proceed against them as traitors, and actually did proceed against them as such. We can only add that *hemp* is as plenty now as it was then, and that should a Republican President come into power in 1861, he will be fully as equal to any emergency that may arise, of the kind indicated, as was Old Hickory in the case of the South Carolina traitors, already referred to.

All men who do anything must endure a depreciation of their efforts. It is the dirt which their chariot-wheels throw up.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

We sincerely believe the worst enemies the south now has in this country—not even excepting the handful of abolionists scattered over the land—are those self-styled democratic papers and office hunting patriots who are endeavoring to create an impression that the recent rebellion at Harper's Ferry is a result of republican doctrine on the question of slavery, and that the scheme was aided and abetted by republican leaders. These ignorant or designing knaves point to Seward's Rochester speech on the conflict between Free Labor and Slave Labor, and spare no terms in execration of its author. Seward is no favorite of ours, having always been too much of an ultra in his views on slavery, but he is by no means the author of the irrepressible conflict, as every reader of impartial history ought to know. The first man who promulgated that doctrine after the formation of our government, and in far stronger language than that employed by Seward, was no less a person than THOMAS JEFFERSON, whose followers these hypocritical politicians pretend to be. In his notes on Virginia, written in 1781, Jefferson speaks as follows on the Influence of Slavery:

"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions; the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do.—If a parent could find no motive, either in his philanthropy or his self love, for restraining the intemperance of passion towards his slave, it should always be sufficient that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient.—The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the *amor patriæ* of the other!—For if the slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must look up the faculties of his nature, contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavors to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis,—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God?—that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? *Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever;* that, considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! *The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest.*

"What an incomprehensible machine is man, who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict upon his fellow men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose! But we must wait with patience the workings of an overruling Providence, and hope that that is preparing the deliverance of these our suffering brethren. When the measure of their tears shall be full, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing a light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to things of this world, and that they are not left to a blind fatality."

If there is a Republican living who has uttered stronger language than this, we have never seen it; and it would therefore be quite as reasonable to charge Mr. Jefferson with having caused the Harper's Ferry rebellion as those Republicans who merely profess to oppose the extension of slavery into free territory. If advocating free labor in this country once becomes treason, or is made accessory to it, then are we indeed retrograding in everything that constitutes a free people.

Old Dr. Foster, who practiced in the healing art at Buxford, some years ago, was in the habit of cooking up all sorts of roots and herbs into medicines and specifics, and trying them on his wife. If they did not kill her, he was ready for all his other parties.

A would-be Wit, having fired off all his stale jokes without effect, at last exclaimed.—"Why, you never laugh when I say a good thing." "Don't I," retorted Jerrold; "only try me with one."

Death—What is it?

The article on "death," in the *Cyclopedia*, has the following:

"As life approaches extinction, insensibility supervenes—a numbness and disposition to repose, which do not admit of the idea of suffering. Even in those cases where the activity of the mind remains to the last, and where nervous sensibility would seem to continue, it is surprising how often there has been observed a state of happy feeling on the approach of death. 'If I had strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die,' were the last words of the celebrated William Hunter during his last moments.

"Montaign, in one of his essays, described an accident which left him so senseless, that he was taken up for dead. On being restored, however, he says: 'Methought my life only hung upon my lips and I shut my eyes to help thrust it out, and took a pleasure in languishing and letting myself go. A writer in the *Quarterly Review* records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning declared that he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suffocation. The stream was transparent, the day brilliant and as he stood upright he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were about to be closed on it forever. Yet he neither feared his fate nor wished to avert it. A sleepy sensation which soothed and gratified him, made a luxurious bed of a watery grave."

True Courage.

A company of boys in —— street, Boston, one day after school were engaged in snow-balling. William had made a good hard snow ball. In throwing it, he 'put in too much powder,' as the boys say—he threw it too hard—and it went farther than he intended, right through a parlor window. All the boys shouted,

'There, yo'll catch it now, Bill. Run Bill, run.

They then took to their heels.

'I shall not run.

He then started directly for the house where the window had been broken. He rang at the door, acknowledging what he had done, and expressing his regret. He then gave his name and the name of his father, and his father's place of business, and said the injury should be repaired.

Was not that noble? That was true courage. It is cowardice that would lead a boy, when he has done an injury like that, to sneak away and run to conceal it. How noble and brave it is to see a boy confess a fault, and not be afraid to face the consequences. Such a confession, though it cost a great deal of courage, is usually the quickest and surest way of repairing any wrong, and it brings also peace of mind.

Autumn and its lessons are beautifully pictured in the following stanza which just now catches our eye in the columns of a cotemporary:

"The leaves grow golden with the sun;
God's glory enters every one,
And gilds it with a heavenly guise;
So may we, while the season dies,
Grow purer by its own pure skies!"

As we write, the subjoined *apropos* lament of a horizontal loafer—a parody on Mrs. Hemans' well-known lines—turns up in another of our exchanges.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And likewise so have I;
The reason too's the same—
It comes of getting dry.
But here's the difference
'Twixt leaves and me;
I falls more harder
And more frequently."

That lament deserves to be perpetuated.

LOVELINESS.—What constitutes true loveliness? Not the polished brow, the gaudy dress nor the show and parade of fashionable life. A woman may have all the outward marks of beauty, and yet not possess a lovely character. It is the benevolent disposition, the kind acts, and the Christian deportment. It is in the heart, where meakness, truth, affection, and humility are found, where we look for loveliness, nor do we look in vain. The woman who can soothe the aching heart, smooth the wrinkled brow, alleviate the anguish of the mind, and pour the balm of consolation in the wounded breast, possesses, in an eminent degree, true loveliness of character. She is the real companion of man, and does the work of an angel. It is such a character that blesses with warmth and sunshine, and maketh earth to resemble the Paradise of God.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Some true heart has given expression to its generous nature in the following beautiful sentiment:

"Never desert a friend when enemies gather around him—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try a friend. They who turn from a scene of distress to betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest moves them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its powers? They deny its worth who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

A Philosopher, being asked what was the first thing necessary towards winning the love of a woman, answered, "An opportunity."

The surest way to loose your health is to be very frequently drinking that of other folks.

SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE.—A nice young gentleman in one of the Southern States, after a long and arduous courtship, found himself, one bright evening the betrothed of a pretty girl the very pink of modesty. On a certain occasion, he was about to take his departure, and after lingering about the door for some time in a fidget of anxiety he declared and protested to Miss Nancy that he couldn't and wouldn't leave until she had kissed him. Of course Miss Nancy blushed beautifully red, and protested in turn that she could not and would not do that—she never had done such a thing, and never would until she was married—so now he had it.—The altercation and debate became deep and exciting until the betrothed buffed outright, and declared if he couldn't kiss her he wouldn't have her, and was marching off. She watched him to the gate, and saw "the fat was in the fire," unless something was done. "Come back, then;" said she coaxingly, "I'll split the difference with you—you may squeeze my hand!"

A BEAUTIFUL REPLY.—A pious old man was one day walking to the sanctuary with a New Testament in his hand, when a friend who met him said:

"Good morning, Mr. Price."

"Ah, good morning," replied he, "I am reading my Father's will as I walk along."

"Well what has he left you?"

"Why, he has bequeathed me a hundred fold more in this life; and in the world to come life everlasting."

This beautiful reply was the means of comforting his Christian friend who was at the time in sorrowful circumstances.

A WOMAN PASSING AS A MAN FOR FORTY YEARS.—A most extraordinary revelation was made at an inquest recently, before the coroner for Salford, England. The body of a man was found in the sluice at Mode Wheel, on the river Irwell, and in the evening an inquest was held On inquiry, it was found that deceased, who went by the name of Harry Stokes, was in fact a woman; that she had worked as a bricksetter for about a quarter of a century; that she had been twice married during that period; had kept a beer shop in Manchester during the early part of her career; but in every way conducted herself as a man. The jury, after an examination, returned a verdict of "found drowned."

Judge D——, a witty fellow, after spending an evening with a young lawyer, whose office was in the second story of a building, took his departure, and got half way down stairs, when he stumbled and fell to the bottom. The young lawyer, hearing the noise, rushed out, and seeing the Judge lying on his back at the bottom of the stairs, inquired in a tone of great anxiety:

'Is your honor hurt?'

The Judge by this time had regained his feet, and looking up, he replied:

"No, but my legs are.'

A man in Bedford county, Tennessee, writes to the Postmaster at St. Louis, that there is a girl twelve years old held as a slave in that part of Tennessee, and that the girl claims to be a daughter of Peter M. Gregory, a St. Louis merchant. She says that she was at a boarding school when a man came and took her away, saying her father had sent for her. He took her to Memphis and sold her as a slave. The St. Louis papers say that there is a man named Gregory, a merchant in St. Louis.

They that cry down moral honesty, cry down that which is a great part of religion—my duty towards God and my duty towards man. What care I to see a man run after a sermon, if he cozen and cheat as soon as he comes home?—On the other side, morality must not be without religion; for if so, it may change as I see convenient. Religion must govern it.—*Selden.*

Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Congress are not counterfeit, why should there be such a difficulty in passing them?

Lady Mary Wortley Montague used to say that the only thing that reconciled her to be a woman, was that she would never have to MARRY one.

'Do you like the game of daughters, madam?' 'No; I don't like any game where I can't take a man without having first to jump over him,' was the reply.

What are you looking after, my dear?" said a very affectionate mother to her daughter. The daughter looked around and thus replied:—"Looking after a son-in law for father."

At Oswego, N. Y., on the 30th ult., three barns, together with forty-three horses belonging principally to canal boats, were destroyed by fire.

"Union is not always strength," as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing his rum with water.

Four things come not back: the broken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

A head properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever pillows the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

John C. Terrell, has been convicted in Marlborough Parish, S. C., of murdering his grandfather, and sentenced to hang

'Husband, I must have some change today.' 'Well stay at home and take care of the children; that will be change enough, anyhow.'

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Dec. 2, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

The Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the principles and measures of the present National Administration, and to the election of men to office who sustain those principles and measures, are requested to meet in their respective counties, and to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in General Assembly, to a PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION, to be held at HARRISBURG, on *WEDNESDAY, February* 22, 1860, at 12 M., to indicate their choice for the next Presidency, nominate a candidate for Governor, form an Electoral ticket, appoint Senatorial, and to designate the time and mode of electing District Delegates to the National Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to ensure success at the General Election.

LEVI KLINE,
Chairman People's Executive Committee.

People's Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the People's Party assembled in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 22d ult., for the purpose of appointing a Representative Delegate, and Conferees to appoint a Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg on the 22d of February next, and to congratulate each other on the glorious result of the recent State elections.

BENJ. R. ASHCOM, of Snake Spring Township, was chosen President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

David C. Armstrong, Snake Springs,
Robert Ralston, South Woodberry,
Henry Ickes, Esq., St. Clair,
Simon Ritchey, West Providence,
George Smith, Bedford Township,
G. W. Householder, Esq., E. Providence,
Philip Evans, Esq., Monroe,
Harry Gates, Hopewell.

SECRETARIES.

David Over, Bedford Borough,
John King, South Woodberry.

Committee on Resolutions, &c.—John H. Filler, Esq., Bedford Borough; Adam Ketring, South Woodberry; Wm. Griffith, Union; Josiah M. Lehman, Juniata; Thos. N. Young, Hopewell; David Sparks, W. Providence; Charles Smith, Bedford Township.

Hon. Alex. King was then called upon, and responded in an able, convincing and eloquent address. Ross Forward, Esq., of Somerset, was next introduced to the meeting, and made a very able and argumentative address. He was followed by the Hon. Francis Jordan, in one of his usual able and eloquent addresses. The responsibility of the Harper's Ferry Riot was placed where it properly belonged—on the Locofoco party—by the speakers. The cheering prospects of the party were properly placed before the people, and the principles of the People's Party fairly and ably discussed, after which the Committee made the following Report:

Resolved, That the reckless extravagance, mismanagement and imbecility of the administration of James Buchanan has never been paralleled in the history of a free country. It has violated all the pledges so solemnly made before the elections; it has wantonly trampled upon free speech and the right of suffrage in the territories; it has organized Corruption in all departments of the Government, and has used its power and patronage to coerce the representatives of the people to do the bidding of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That the Americans and Republicans of Bedford County, in Convention Assembled, again renew the declarations of our inflexible hostility to the extension of the curse of human slavery over the territories of the United States, as well as to all schemes of the administration for acquiring foreign territory for slave purposes. We are opposed to the extension of slavery, because (among other reasons,) we are opposed to the extension of commotions, revolutions, conspiracies and bloody insurrections. Yet at the same time we hold that it is neither our right nor our duty to interfere with slavery in the States in which it now exists. Such interference is impudent and unlawful, and calculated to produce nothing but evil.

Resolved, That the recent treasonable attack upon a sister State by John Brown and his foolhardy followers, merits the severest condemnation and punishment. No sane man could be engaged in the conspiracy, and no conscientious man can justify it. There is no party to whose principles and purposes the mad scheme at Harper's Ferry is more abhorrent than to the Republicans of Bedford County, and they will go as far as the farthest, not only to condemn insurrection in the slave States, but to suppress it.

Resolved, That the attempt on the part of the newspapers and politicians of the Democracy to make a little party capital by charging the Republicans with the insane schemes of Old Brown, is mean, false and dishonest, and will meet at the hands of the nation with a rebuke as signal as it has just received in New York and New Jersey. It is a sad exhibition of the extent to which partizan rage and malevolence will carry man, in utter disregard of the sacred injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

Resolved, That we are now, as we have ever been, in favor of a Tariff, not for revenue, merely, but for the protection and encouragement of the languishing industrial interests of the country. The broken promises and pledges of the sham Democracy to the people of Pennsylvania assure us that we can only look to relief by a change of administration in 1860.

Resolved, That the recent brilliant victories over the Plantation Democracy in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey, affords the cheering assurances that the Free North is now a unit in opposition to slavery extension, and that a national triumph awaits us in 1860, which will bring peace, harmony, prosperity and glory to the entire country.

Resolved, That John H. Filler is hereby appointed Representative delegate to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 22d day of February next, and that Hon. S. L. Russell, John King and D. Over, Esqs., are appointed conferees to meet similar conferees from the counties of Huntingdon and Somerset, to nominate a Senatorial delegate to said State Convention.

SALE OF THE POOR HOUSE.

The following Resolution was passed by the Locofoco meeting last week:

Resolved, That our members of the Legislature, be requested, at the next session, to urge the passage of a law authorizing the question of a sale of the Poor House property of Bedford county, to be summitted to a vote of the people of said county, and to authorize the purchase of another property in case of such sale being determined upon.

From considerable conversation on this subject with many persons from different parts of the County, we assure our readers that the People's Party of Bedford County is a unit on this question. They all favor the sale of the present Poor House property, and the purchase of a good Farm farther away from town, and off from the public road. No opposition will therefore be offered to the passage of a law for this purpose by our party in the next Legislature. From conversation with the member of the Legislature, from this county, Mr. Williams, we pledge his earnest and cordial efforts for the accomplishment of this object. If the matter is properly carried out, and the right kind of a property secured, it will be much better for the tax-payers, and for the paupers also.

The fact is that through the mismanagement and extravagance of the Locofoco officials who have controlled this Institution for some years, it has become so hopelessly in debt, and so odious in public estimation, that the party leaders are alarmed, and have taken this course to extricate themselves from the difficulties of their own creation.

We cannot let this opportunity pass without alluding to the frequent charges of mismanagement and expenditure there, in the late contest and previous ones, by the INQUIRER, and others, and that although heretofore denied by Locofocoism, they now in County Convention assembled, by the passage of the above Resolution, proclaim their belief in all we have heretofore charged on the Locofoco officials. If some way was adopted to clear the County of the extravagant expenditures in the Board of Commissioners, it would also be well for the suffering people of Bedford County.

Bring back them Tripes!

We dispatched a skillful phonographer to the Democratic meeting on Monday night of Court week, who took correct notes of the entire proceedings, (the whole of which were gone through with, without alluding to the recent elections,) and we herewith present his report of the speech of Major Tate:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—With the Black Republican party the entire responsibility of the insurrection of Harper's Ferry must rest; they can't get rid of it. If the Republicans had nothing to do with it, where did John Brown get his pikes and guns? [Applause.] If the Republicans are not guilty, how does it come that Gerrit Smith has gone crazy? Why, fellow Democrats, the niggers are getting so mean and sassy that there is no living in the country for them. They rob our hen roosts, carry off our wood—after it is corded, and in the dead and silent watches of the night, when "tired nature's sweet restorer," old Somnambulus, has pressed his seal upon our heavy eyelids, they invade the sacred precincts of the kitchen, and steal tripe, cold potatoes, gridirons, soap fat and tin buckets. [Cheers.] Why, fellow Democrats, not a week ago I went to SIMON COOK'S, (a sound Democratic butcher of this town,) and bought some tripes. I took them home, and had them scraped and cleaned, and every one will admit that we can make as good tripes as anybody in the county. After the tripes were boiled, we put them in a tin bucket on the porch to cool, and they had hardly been there an hour till a d—d nigger stole 'em—bucket and all! [Laughter and cheers.]—Language is inadequate to express my indignation at the outrage. In the words of the poet, who has given an energetic description of an act of similar meanness—

Massa killed a bull,
And gib de dog de liver;
A nigga stole de tripes,
O damn de nigger.

[Long continued laughter and applause.]

THANKSGIVING DAY.—This day was more generally observed in Bedford than it ever was before. Services were held in the different churches, and the stores and other places of business, with one or two exceptions, were all closed. This old fashioned New England day, was observed in all the States of the Union, except Virginia, (which couldn't take time just now on account of the late riot at Harper's Ferry, and the nervous excitement consequent,) and two or three others.

Next Governor.

We have not indicated our preference for next Governor, among the distinguished names that have been mentioned in connection with the position. Whether the choice of the Convention should be the Hon. Samuel Calvin of Blair, Hon. A. G. Curtin of Centre, Hon. John Covode, or Hon. David Taggart, we will have a name worthy the party and its glorious principles.

John H. Filler Esq., has been appointed representative deligate from this County.—The Convention did not deem it necessary to instruct their delegate, having entire confidence that he would discharge his duty to his constituents and the party throughout the State, Hon. S. L. Russell, John King and David Over we mentioned last week, have been appointed Conferees to select a senatorial delegate.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—In our columns to-day we publish the advertisement of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, who publish the four British Reviews, London Quarterly, Edinburg Review, North British Review, Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Magazine; all for $10, whilst the price for these works in England amounts to $31,00. Here is a splendid chance to get the best Magazines in the world, all very cheap. They represent respectively all the great parties in England, both in Church and State. None of them are illiberal or narrow, minded, and the tales and other matters in them by the best writers in the English language.

OYSTERS.—We were presented the other day with a half can of splendid fresh oysters, by Mr. D. R. Christian of Hollidaysburg. He sells the best kind of Oysters at 87½ per can, and Tub Oysters at 90 cts. per hundred; also fresh Fish, &c., which he is receiving daily from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Our dealers would probably do well to remember him.—His place of business is in the Continental House, opposite Penn'a R. R. Depot.

The Monastery and St. Roman's Well, two of Scotts famous Waverly Novels, have been received from the gentlemanly, liberal publishers, the Messrs. Petersons, of Philadelphia. Everybody should have these splendid Novels. The whole work, 26 volumes, will be forward for $5, or 25 cts. for each Novel. The works of an author like Scott should be generally difused.

QUERY.—Why don't the *Gazette* let its readers know of the recent elections in Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, and after the Harper's Ferry Locofoco insurrection, of the correct returns from New York, and New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin? Its readers ought to know.

CONCERT.—We attended a Concert last week, given by Master Brooks, one of the graduates of the Blind Asylum at Philadelphia. He sings and plays the violion well, his reading of the scriptures and mode of writing is remarkable. We hope he may be encouraged wherever he may go.

We call attention to the Card of William Y. Leader, Esq., of Philadelphia. If Mr. Leader makes as good a Lawyer, (and we have no doubt he does,) as he is a writer, he may be classed as one of the best in that city.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—The December number of this excellent farmer's and gardener's paper, has been received. All should take it. Published by Orange Judd, 189 Water Street, New York. Price $1.

LECTURE.—Mr. WM. HARDER, a blind man, will give an interesting Lecture in the Methodist Church, this evening, (Friday.) Admittance *free*. Let there be a good turn-out.

Congress meets next Monday. The probability is that it will occupy considerable time to effect an organization.

ONE GEORGE WASHINGTON IN FAVOR OF "A CONFEDERATION OF FREE STATES."—We should like to have our Democratic friends learn the following paragraph by heart. The hope which many entertain, that there may yet be, by a "Constitutional process," a "Confederation of Free States," is an old idea.—The following is what George Washington, in a letter to Gen. Lafayette, said about it:

"I agree with you cordially in your views in regard to negro slavery. I have long considered it a most serious evil, both socially and politically, and I should rejoice in any feasible scheme to rid our States of such a burden.—The Congress of 1787 adopted an ordinance which prohibits the existence of involuntary servitude in our Northwestern Territory forever. I consider it a wise measure. It met with the approval and assent of nearly every member from the States more immediately interested in slave labor. The prevailing opinion in Virginia is against the spread of slavery in our new TERRITORIES, AND I TRUST WE SHALL HAVE A CONFEDERATION OF FREE STATES."

If Washington were alive to-day, he would, no doubt, be classed by the *Bedford Gazette*, and other Locofoco papers, with the "Brown conspirators," for having uttered such a sentiment.

Military Movements in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

Several Virginia military companies passed through Washington this morning, on the way to Charlestown. Others are expected in the evening train. Every mail brings advices of the formation of additional companies in that State, and the Governor is constantly receiving applications for arms.

The Vote of the State.

We have now heard officially from the entire State on the State ticket, with the single exception of the vote of Kings County for Judge of Appeals, which we have estimated; and the result according to our figures, is as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Jones Dem.	252,594
Leavenworth Rep.	251,126
Majority for Jones,	1,468

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Richmond Dem.	251,999
Story Rep.	250,879
Majority for Richmond,	1,120

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Skinner Dem.	251,786
Chapin Rep.	251,472
Majority for Skinner,	314

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

Forrest Rep.	251,867
Elderkin Dem.	251,195
Majority for Forrest,	672

STATE CONTROLLER.

Denniston Rep.	275,849
Church Dem.	227,207
Majority for Denniston,	48,642

STATE TREASURER.

Dorsheimer Rep.	274,579
Vanderpoel Dem.	226,655
Majority for Dorsheimer,	47,924

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Myers Rep.	276,494
Tremain Dem.	227,245
Majority for Myers,	49,249

CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Hughes Rep.	275,865
Lewis Dem.	227,260
Majority for Hughes,	48,106

JUDGE OF APPEALS.

Davis Rep.	272,763
Johnson Dem.	227,713
Majority for Davis,	45,050

For the first four offices above, the candidates opposed to the Republicans were supported by a Union of the Americans and Democrats, three of whom, it will be seen, are elected, and for the remaining five offices, the successful candidates were supported by the Republicans and Americans.

It will be seen that Jones, Democrat, for whom the Americans voted, received 25,387 more votes than Church, whom they did not support; that Denniston, Republican, whom the Americans indorsed, received 24,723 more votes than Leavenworth, who received only Republican support. So that the Brooks-Americans appear to have cast about 25,000 votes for the Utica ticket.

It will be observed that Leavenworth, who received only Republican support, has about 3,000 more votes than were cast for Gov. Morgan last year, while Church's vote is about 3,000 less than that of Parker, who was beaten by Morgan by 17,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Gazette please copy.

Where the Money Goes.

The importations at the port of New York for the week ending with Friday last, amounted to the enormous sum of $1,510,982. The following is the total Foreign imports at New York for the ten months of

1853	$127,584,533
1854	163,423,784
1855	130,380,521
1856	187,072,760
1857	207,009,358
1858	123,930,836
1859	211,462,116

The exports for the same period, (ten months) during the present year, amounted to $117,005,227, of which $63,270,614 was in SPECIE AND BULLION! the balance being foreign merchandise and domestic produce, of the latter of which but $48,223,743 worth was exported.

From this statement it will be seen that the balance of trade against us, at the port of New York alone amounts to $163,138,373 FOR THE PAST TEN MONTHS.

How long is it possible for our country to sustain this heavy draught upon her pecuniary resources, before she will be forced into bankruptcy? And every week increases the debt, and renders us less liable to square the account.

Such is the effect of the Free Trade policy of the "Democratic" party. We sadly need a change.

The N. York *Evening Post* publishes a new version of an old song, illustrative of the growth of public sentiment in relation to a recent important event. It is as follows:

AIR:—"*John Brown had a Little Injun.*"

Old John Brown, he had a little nigger,
Old John Brown, he had a little nigger,
Old John Brown, he had a little nigger,
One little nigger boy.

[Chorus by several voices.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OULD—One little, two little,
SECRETARY FLOYD—Three little nigger,
MESSRS. MASON & VALLANDINGHAM—Four little, five little,
MR. BUCHANAN—Six little nigger.
GOV. WISE—Seven little, eight little,
WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION—Nine little nigger,
N. Y. HERALD—*Ten* little nigger boys.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.—[in recitative]—*Ten Thousand* little nigger boys all armed with pitchforks eighteen feet long, and commanded by *twenty thousand* Abolitionists.

[Interval in which the election is supposed to have passed.]

HERALD AND CONSTITUTION—Ten little, nine little, eight little nigger.
AUTHORITIES OF VIRGINIA—Seven little, six little, five little nigger.
AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON—Four little, three little, two little nigger,
PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY [in accents of surprise at the upshot of the whole]—*ONE little nigger boy!!!*

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

The Virginia Panic.

Preparations for Brown's Execution.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 28.—On Saturday the town was guarded with strangers and soldiers. Extensive preparations are making for the reception of additional military forces, which are hourly expected. The churches have all been taken possession of for barracks.

Sentinels nightly fire at imaginary foes, and a number of citizens have narrowly escaped their bullets.

On Sunday night the military confidently expected an attack, and the sentries were doubled. No disturbers appeared, however.

It is stated on good authority, that Gov. Wise has sent spies into Ohio and Pennsylvania, and it is from their reports that large bodies of men are arming and moving towards Virginia, that the military forces are being so largely augmented. About 700 additional troops have arrived here since Saturday—including two Companies from Wheeling—so that we now have about 1,500 soldiers under arms.

A letter from Huntingdon county, Pa., says, that large bodies of armed men are moving towards Virginia, across the North Mountain, supposed to be on their way to Charlestown.—These reports cause constant excitement among the people.

Arrangements are making for erecting the gallows.

The Charleston *Free Press* calls Mr. Sennott, the Boston council of Brown, the insurrectionist, who was warned to leave Charleston and did so, abruptly, a 'notorious Republican.' The Baltimore *American* of Saturday says that the 'Northern papers state that Mr. Sennott is an 'Old Line Massachusetts Democrat.'"

The Hagerstown *Herald and Torch* says, that Cook, the accomplice of Brown, represented himself to be an old line democrat; and indeed, he so stated to Messrs, Wm. Motter and Geo. Fresner, democratic candidates at the late election, who interrogated him on the subject.

As far as developements have been made, it appears that most of those engaged in Brown's raid, as well as their advisers, counsel and friends, are or have been old line democrats; and that Democratic complicity equals that of the Abolitionists in the Harper's Ferry foray. *Frederick (Md.) Examiner.*

CAMERON IN ILLINOIS.—The Waukegan Ill. *Gazette* has a strong article in favor of Gen. CAMERON for the Presidency. It says:

"To succeed in the Presidential contest of 1860, the Republican party *must carry the State of Pennsylvania.* It would be idle to nominate any man who could not do this. Defeat would be certain. It is then not only policy, but a necessity, that the candidate who is strongest in Pennsylvania should receive the nomination. Our opinion is that Gen. SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, is that man. From all the light and knowledge that we can get on this subject, we candidly avow our opinion that his nomination would be the most judicious one that could be made.

Death of Washington Irving.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The venerable Washington Irving died last evening at his residence, Sunnyside, on the North River.

Another Instance of Tape Worm cured by the use of

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,

PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852.

☞This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. I resolved to try it, and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was, I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT,
No. 70 Cannon Street.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

Dec. 2.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

Another perfect cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills.

DURANT'S NECK, Perquiman's Co. Oct. 1, '55.

Dr. Hance—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with falling fits for some years past I determined to give your Pills a trial, (advertisement of which I saw in some of the papers,) and continued to use them for some months, until I was entirely cured. I believe them to be a firstrate article; and since I have used them; I have not had one attack, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
JONATHAN JACOBS.

P. S. The Pills were recommended to me by Mr. Nathan Newby, of this county, to whose address you sent them.

These pills also cure all modifications of Fits, Spasms, Cramps &c., and are very serviceable for persons of weak nerves. Dr. Hance sends them to any part of the country on the receipt of a remittance. Price, one box, $3; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

It is a common observation that there are more sufferers from debility, among Americans, than can be found among any other civilized nation. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. Hostetter has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting-house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonderful regenerator in the "BITTERS," and prefer it to more pretentious, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who will not give it a trial?

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

Nov. 4, 1859.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

Latest advices from California state that Judge Terry has been indicted and placed under $10,000 bonds for killing Broderick in a duel. We hope that justice may be done him.

Old John Brown will be hung to-day. His execution will be guarded by the military and witnessed by a large crowd of people.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May. 27-1y.

BEDFORD LYCEUM.

The Bedford Lyceum will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at 6¼ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Declaimer—C. N. Hickok.
Essayist—R. D. Barclay.
Question for regular debate:
"Should the United States purchase Cuba from Spain?"
Affirmative—T. L. Lyon.
Negative—J. H. Filler.

A. KING, Prest.
R. D. BARCLAY, Sec'ty.

MARRIED.

In Schellsburg, on the 24th ult., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. JOHN ANDREWS of St. Clair tp., to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Amariah Wilson of Napier tp.

On the 27th ult., by the same, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. ADAM DULL, of Schellsburg, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of John Shafer, of Bedford tp.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. MICHEAL W. FORD, of Broad Top tp. and Miss ELIZABETH MANSPEAKER, of East Providence tp.

On the 6th ult., by the Rev. L. D. Reichman, Mr. GEORGE BISEL, of St. Clair tp., to Miss JULIAN LING, of Union tp.

On the 16th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. CHARLES ELLSWORTH of Richland township, Cambria county, to Miss HARRIET SLEEK, of Shade township Somerset county Pa.

On the 23d ult., at the house of the bride's father, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM HULL, of Napier township, Bedford Co., to Miss AMANDA J. RINGLER, of Quemahoning township, Somerset Co., Pa.,

A "gold dollar" with the above announcement is thankfully acknowledged. Long life and joy to the happy pair.

DIED.

On the 27th ult., JOHN W. NEVIN, son of Wm. and Ann Margaret Gorsuch, aged 8 months and 11 days.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } Principals.

THE Winter session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 2d December, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER. $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Dec. 2, 1859.

WM. Y. LEADER'S

Law, Real Estate and Collection Office,

(NO. 221, N. 5TH STREET,)

Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the country. Real Estate bought and sold, money procured, and invested on Mortgages and Ground Rents, and all branches of the profession punctually attended to.

REFERENCES.

Hon. James Pollock, Milton, Pa.
Hon. E. Joy Morris, Philada.
Hon. John Thompson, Pottstown, Pa.
J. B. Sansom, Esq., McConnellsburg.
Hon. Wm. Millward, Philada.
Landy & Uhler, "
Dr. R. M. Kirkbridge, Bridesburg, Pa.
Geo. W. Jones, Esq., Philada.

Dec. 2, 1859.-3m.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo, having been granted by the Register of Bedford Co. to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Borough, on the estate of S. M. Barclay, Esq., late of Bedford Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Dec. 2, 1859. Adm'r.

Last Notice.

THE store books of Jacob Reed, and those of Reed & Minnick are getting old, and must now be closed. The subscriber is anxious to save all parties the expense of legal proceedings, and therefore calls upon all indebted or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle up. Suits will certainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February next.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 2, 1859.

INSTITUTE.

THE Bedford County Teachers' Institute will hold its annual meeting at Bedford, commencing on Wednesday, the 28th of this month, and continue two days. The exercises will be in all the branches taught in the schools. Addresses on various subjects will be delivered during the sessions.

A general turn-out of the teachers of the County is requested by the

Dec. 2, 1859. SUPERINTENDENT

Blackwood's Magazine
AND
BRITISH REVIEWS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligant reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of **Advance Sheets** from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews;	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered **Free of Postage.** When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Fourteen Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO
Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octava, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be 7$. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid,) $6. ☞*This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm,"*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the real estate, late of Solomon Harcleroad, dec'd, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 201 acres and 105 perches, about one-half of which is cleared and under fence, with a double Log House, good Log Barn and other buildings thereon. Situate in Snake Spring Valley Township, adjoining lands of James Mortimore, Isaac Ritchey, —— Daugherty and others.

TERMS:—One-third in hand at the confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

JOHN CESSNA,
Adm'r of the estate of S. Harcleroad, dec'd.
Dec. 2, 1859.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the Estate of Rachel M'Cune, late of Blair County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Bedford.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Nov. 25, 1859. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the estate of James McCune, late of Woodbury tp., dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to the undersigned residing in Bedford.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Nov. 25, 1859. *Administrator.*

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against purchasing or using R. V. Jones' Patent Sausage Stuffer, unless purchased from me, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who infringe upon the right as I am the only man who has the right to sell this County. JOHN MALOY.
Nov. 25, 1859.–c*

THE ASSESSORS

OF the several Townships of Bedford County, will meet at the Commissioner's office, on Saturday the 10th day of December, 1859, to receive their Duplicates, instructions, &c.

H. NICODEMUS,
Nov. 25, 1859.–b Clerk.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE largest assortment in town, of beautiful model and fabric, comprising every pattern, color and quality, CHEAP as like goods are to be had in the United States, at OSTER & CARN'S

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

THE
NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE—Now more than Eighteen Years old, and having over two Hundred Thousand subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been the earnest champion of Liberty. Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge, and Prosperity. It will continue to urge the emancipation not only of the Black Laborer from chattelism and legal impotence, but of the White likewise from Land Monopoly, Intemperance, Ignorance, and that dependence on remote Markets which paralyzes exertion by denying to Toil any adequate and morally certain reward. Believing that the chief evil of our time is the inordinate multiplication and disproportion of Non-Producers, it will continue to war against whatever tends to degrade Manuel Labor or deprive it of its just and full recompense. It will inflexibly commend the policy of winning hither from Europe the Useful Arts, and, wherever they may be needed, the Artisans as well, for whose products our country is now running recklessly into debt, while our laborers roam in fruitless quest of employment, leaving their children in want of bread, though the farmer is too often compelled to sell his crops at most inadequate prices. In short, while battling against Filibusterism and every other manifestation of that evil spirit which seeks through the spoliation of other countries that aggrandizement which is to be truly attained only through the development and cultivation of our internal resources, it will urgently advocate a more effectively discriminating Tariff, the Freedom of the Public Lands, the construction of a Railroad from the navigable waters of the Mississippi to those of the Pacific, and every other measure which seems to us calculated to enhance the dignity or the recompense of Labor and promote the well being of Mankind.

The "irrepressible conflict" between Darkness and Light, Inertia and Progress, Slavery and Freedom, moves steadily onward. Isolated acts of folly and madness may for the moment give a seeming advantage to Wrong; but God still reigns, and the Ages are true to Humanity and Right. The year 1860 must witness a memorable conflict between these irreconcilable antagodists. The question—"Shall Human Slavery be further strengthened and diffused by the power and under the flag of the Federal Union?" is now to receive a momentous if not conclusive answer. "Land for the Landless, versus Negroes for the Negroless" is the battle-cry of the embodied Millions who, having just swept Pennsylvania, Ohio and the North-West, appear in the new Congress, backed by nearly every Free State, to demand a recognition of every man's right to cultivate and improve a modicum of the earth's surface wherever he has not been anticipated by the States cession to another. Free Homes, and the consecration of the virgin soil of the Territories to Free Labor—two requirements, but one policy—must largely abscrb the attention of Congress through the ensuing session, as of the People in the succeeding Presidential canvass; and whatever the immediate issue, we cannot doubt that the ultimate verdict will be in accord at once with the dictates of impartial Philanthropy and the inalienable Rights of Man.

Having made arrangements for fuller and more graphic reports of the doings of Congress, and of whatever else transpiring at the Federal Metropolis shall seem worthy of public regard, and having extended both our Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and strengthened our Editorial staff, we believe THE TRIBUNE may safely challenge a comparison with any rival, whether as an exponent of principles or as a reliable mirror of the passing world. We purpose not to be surpassed nor anticipated in the collection or presentation of intelligence, though we eschew that reputation for enterprise which is acquired by bribing messengers and clerks in public offices to connive at the premature publication of treaties or other official documents. We prize accuracy of statement quite as highly as promptitude, but endeavor not to sacrifice the latter while securing the former. Essentially, THE TRIBUNE will be what it has been, while we shall constantly study to improve its every feature, and "make each day a critic on the last." The general verdict of the Press and the Public has affirmed the success of our past labors, and those of the future shall be characterized by equal earnestness and assiduity. We ask those who believe the general influence of our journal to be salutary to aid us in extending that influence through an increase of our subscriptions.

The New York Daily Tribune

Is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted.) It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large crops of the best new-paper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, &c., &c. We strive to make THE TRIBUNE a *newspaper* to meet the wants of the public, its Telegraphic news alone costing over $15,000 per annum.

TERMS;

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum, in advance; $3 for six months.

The New York Semi-Weekly Tribune

Is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse, and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a Literary, as well as a Political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

TERMS;

One Copy, one year,	$3
Two Copies, one year,	5
Five Copies, one year'	11 25
Ten Copies, to one address,	20
Ten Copies, or over to one address of each subscriber,	2 20

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

The New York Weekly Tribune

A large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world; the New York Cattle, Horse, and Produce Market, interesting and reliable Political, Mechanical and Agricultural articles, &c., &c.

We shall, during this year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which, we intend, shall continue to be the best Family Weekly Newspaper published in the world. We consider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's subscription price.

TERMS;

One Copy, one year,	$ 2
Three Copies, one year,	5
Five Copies, one year,	8
Ten Copies, one year,	12
Twenty Copies, to one address, and any larger number, $1 each	20
Twenty Copies, to address of each subscriber, and any larger number at $1.20 each.	24

Any person sending us a club of Twenty, or more, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Semi-Weekly Tribune; and for a club of one hundred the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis. We continue to send the Weekly Tribune to Clergymen for $1.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.—Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to

HORACE GREELEY, & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, Nassau St., New York.
Dec. 2, 1859.

FRESH PINE OIL for sale at OSTER & CARN'S.
Dec 3, 1859.

1860.

"It is the duty of every citizen of this Great Republic to foster and encourage native genius and American enterprise."—D. WEBSTER.

THE
"GREAT REPUBLIC"
MONTHLY!

A Magazine devoted entirely to the elevation of American authorship, wholly national, in no wise sectional or sectarian; having for its motto the words of the great statesman: "NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST," having nothing to do with politics, aiming only at the highest in ART LITERATURE and SCIENCE, and employing the best writers in every branch, is again before the public, seeking their support.

This Magazine is now finishing the first year, and drawing near the close of the Second Volume, and has met with unparalleled success.

The Third Volume will commence with the number for January, 1860, which will be issued early in December, 1859. Every number will be splendidly illustrated in the highest style of art. Among the numerous contributors engaged for the coming year are the following well known distinguished authors:

Fitz Greep Halleck,	Seba Smith, (J. Downing)
Oresta A. Brownson,	J. T. Headley,
Geo. P. Morris,	Geo. D. Prentice,
Wm. Gilmore Simms,	Alice Carey,
Park Benjamin,	Mrs. Kirkland,
John G. Saxe,	Mrs. Oakes Smith,
Hannah F. Gould,	Phebe Carey,
Calhoun McKenzie,	Mrs. Ellett,
M. F. Maury,	&c., &c., &c.,

In the January number will be commenced the most strikingly original novel of the day, entitled THE PROPHET; OR, SCENES OF BORDER LIFE.—By Elizabeth Oakes Smith.

There will also be commenced in an early number of the coming volume a MOST STARRLING and intensely interesting Original Novel entitled

the Slaver of the Coast,

OR, THE AFRICAN TRADER. By Calhoun McKenzie. The Great Republic Monthly is the largest magazine published in this country. Over $40,000 has been already expended to bring it to its present high degree of merit. The publishers are determined to give it the LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD. With this view they make the following MAGNIFICENT OFFERS. And they refer to every subscriber now on their books as to the fidelity with which they fulfil their obligations.

TERMS:

Single copies,	$0 25
Subscription, per year,	3 00
Clubs, of three or more, each	2 00

Any one sending a Club of FIVE subscribers; with the money, shall receive, by mail, his choice of either of the following magnificent Steel Engravings, viz:

THE LAST SUPPER. Size of plate, 25 by 40 inches. Value $5.

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING. Size of plate, 25 by 89 inches. Value $5.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER. Size of plate 20 by 39 inches. Value, $5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT. Size of plate, 25 by 34 inches. Value, $4.

"WE PRAISE THEE, OH, LORD." Size of plate, 21 by 25 inches. Value $3.

ROBERT BURNS. Size of plate 21 by 25 inches.

Any one sending a Club of TEN subscribers shall receive his choice of any TWO of above engravings. For a club of Fifteen, FOUR engravings. For a club of Twenty, ALL of the above engravings, and a copy of the Magazine for one year, gratis.

This splendid offer will enable every one, by a very trifling exertion in getting subscribers, to obtain as fine a collection of rare works of art to adorn his parlor, as can be obtained anywhere for TWENTY-FIVE Dollars, cash.

Young gentlemen and young ladies, all over the country are invited to get up Clubs upon the above terms. Postmasters and other respectable persons who may desire to act as Agents, and to receive a CASH COMMISSION instead of the above liberal offers. Commission 25 per cent. allowed.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

In addition to the above unparalleled offer we now announce that Single Subscribers sending the amount set opposite to each of the above engravings, shall receive by mail the engraving and one copy of the Magazine for one year.

Some of these engravings are of three times the value of those offered by the old Art Union, and all of them are better and of more intrinsic worth than any Engravings ever offered by any "Gift Enterprise" or "Art Association."

"The last supper," and "The City of the Great King," should adorn the walls of every Clergyman and Scholar in the country.

No such offers as these were ever made before—there is no "CHANCE" in the matter, no "LOTTERY" no gift enterprize, no humbug. In addition to all of the above, any one sending $1 50 extra, shall receive the twelve back numbers from Jan. 1859, forming a perfect set of the Great Republic Monthly from its commencement.

All subscriptions invariably in advance, and no deviation from above terms. No further instructions necessary to those forming clubs to Agents. Give name and Post Office address in full. Money by mail, properly authenticated, at our risk. Postage stamps and current bills received at par.

The Magazine is for sale by all news dealers in the United States and Canada.

SEED IN YOUR CLUBS!

Specimen copies sent upon the receipt of 25 cents. The engravings will be sent on rollers, prepaid, or by Express.

OAKSMITH & CO.,
Publishers, 112 & 114 William st.,
Nov. 25, 1859.–6t. New York.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 10th of December, next,

all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, known as the George Feight saw mill tract, adjoining Jacob H. Brown, Henry Diehl, and others—containing *eighty acres*, more or less, with a dwelling house, saw mill, and other improvements thereon.

TERMS: one-third in hand, and remainder in two equal annual payments.

MARY FEIGHT,
SARAH FEIGHT,
CAROLINE FEIGHT,
LUCINDA FEIGHT.
Nov. 18, 1859.–c

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL persons who still have unsettled accounts on the Books of the late firm, of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, are respectfully notified for the third and last time, that if they wish to save cost, their accounts must absolutely be settled by CASH OR NOTE, before the 1st of January 1860, after that date all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of a magistrate for legal collection without respect to persons.

Nov. 18, 1859.–2m.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 7, 1859.

6th Annual Announcement!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

FROM all sections of the country subscribers to this popular Art Institution, (now in its sixth year,) are being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

Any person can become a member by subscribing $3

WHICH WILL ENTITLE HIM TO

1st.—The beautiful Steel Engraving, "Shakspeare and His Friends."

2d.—A Copy of the elegantly Illustrated Art Journal, one year.

3d.—A Free Season Admission to the Galleries, 548 Broadway, New York.

In addition to which, over *four hundred* valuable Works of Art are *given* to subscribers as Premiums, comprising choice Paintings, Sculptures, Outlines, &c., by the first American and Foreign Artists.

THE SUPERB ENGRAVING, which every subscriber will receive *immediately* on receipt of subscription, entitled

"Shakspeare and his Friends,"

is of a character to give unqualified pleasure and satisfaction. No work of equal value was ever before placed within reach of the people at such a price. The Engraving is of very large size, being printed on heavy plate paper, 30 by 38 inches, making a most superb ornament suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor, or office.

It can be sent to any part of the country, by mail, with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage *prepaid*.

Think of it! Such a work, delivered free of charge, and the *Art Journal*, one year, for *three dollars!*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received until the Evening of Tuesday the 31st of January, 1860, at which time the books will close and the Premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription.—Those remitting $15 are entitled to six memberships.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Provinces, must be $3 50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, &c,

Persons wishing to form clubs will apply for a circular of terms, &c.,

The beautifully Illustrated Art Journal, giving full particulars, will be sent on receipt of 18 cents, in stamps or coin.

Address, C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 546 and 548 Broadway, New York.

Subscriptions also received by

SAM'L RADEBAUGH,
Hon. Sec. for Bedford, and vicinity
Nov. 18, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Nov. 4, 1859.

G. R. OSTER, SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN,
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PA.

WE have just received a
CHOICE SELECTION
of new and CHEAP fall and
Winter Goods,
purchased with special reference to the interest of our customers and the public generally. We tender our grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us, in the past, and can only assure our patrons that it shall be our aim to merit their continued patronage.

Our stock shall be always large, and suited to the wants of the community, and ever of

THE BEST TO BE HAD IN MARKET.

We invite an examintaion of our stock and prices, and we hazard nothing in saying that it will be to the interest of the public to give us a call.—

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Oct. 14, 1859.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.

ON and after Monday November 14th, the PASSENGER TRAIN between HOPEWELL AND HUNTINGDON, will leave, and arrive as follows:—

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7.40, A. M.,
Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10.20, "

Connecting with MAIL TRAIN EAST on PENNA R. R. at 1.10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10.25 P. M. The Train from HUNTINGDON at 7.40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on Penna R. R.,

J. J. LAWRENCE, *Supt.*
Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1859.

BIBLES.

THE Bedford Bible society have two principal objects in view: to supply the destitute free of charge, and furnish all others with the old and new testament at very low prices.

Wm. Shuck, the treasurer, has a large assortment on hands at his store in Bedford, where he will wait with pleasure on all who apply.

JOHN LYON,
O. E. SHANNON, President.
Secretary.
Nov. 11, 1859.

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

Estate of Abraham Mixell, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned upon the Estate of Abraham Mixel, late of Snake Springs Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC MIXELL,
Nov. 18, 1859. *Administrator.*

"Don't fail to see SIXTH ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT," and brilliant offers, in another column.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

IT is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Yeare, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.
Nov. 4, 1859.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MRS. S. E. POTTS, has just returned from the eastern cities, with one of the largest, cheapest and best assortments of

Ladies' Goods

ever brought to Bedford. Her stock consists in part of

Figured poplins, plain poplins, figured merinoes, plain merinoes, figured cashmeres, plain cashmeres, cashmere plaids, flanels, opera flanels, barè sacks, small figured, all wool delaines, and everything new and cheap for ladies and children's wear.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Broche long shawls, do, square shawls, black thibet square shawls, black thibet long shawls, &c., &c.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Gauntlet, taffeta, silk plush lined, lisle thread, french beaver, cloth, kid finished, &c., &c. Also

FALL AND WINTER

dry goods, notions, etc. etc.

Call and see her stock and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 4, 1859.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S. STORE, BEDFORD, PA. Having just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
Oct. 21, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber intending to quit farming, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Bedford Township, on Saturday the 31st of December next, the following valuable property to wit:

One tract of first quality limestone land, containing 140 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good two story log house, new bank barn, and other out-buildings, a well of never failing water near by, and a young orchard of choice fruit.

This property is situate on the Bedford and Hollidaysburg turnpike road, about 2½ miles north of Bedford, with easy access to market.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by

SAMUEL SMITH.
Nov. 4, 1859.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

Commonwealth Insurance Company.

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Berguer, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.
Oct. 7, 1859.

Iron City College

$40.00

PAYS for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

375 *Students attending daily, March,* 1859.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

51 *Premiums for best Penmanship awarded in* 1858.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address.

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

OLIVER J. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.

O. C. CLARK, & CO.,
FLOUR, FEED, GROCERY,
AND,
Produce Store,

(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)
CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in cans expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.

Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

April 8, 1859.–1y.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned as Executors of Echart Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd, will on Monday the 26th day of December 1859, expose to public sale on the premises.

One tract of land situate in said township of Juniata, containing about 137 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, including four acres of meadow, and all in a good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, a spring house and other improvements, and also two apple orchards of good fruit, adjoining lands of James Burns, Valentine Wertz, Gideon Hitchew, and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms one third of the purchase money on the 1st of April next, when possession will be delivered; one third (after payment of debts) to remain in the land for the use of the widow, and the remaining third to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, the whole to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

DANIEL B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS.
Nov. 4, 1859. Executors.

Bedford Stove and Tin Depot.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Cooking Stoves,

of the latest style among which may be found the

Baltimore Air Tight,	3	sizes,
Royal Cook	4	"
Hope	2	"
Keystone	2	"
Victor	2	"
Summer Rose	2	"
Premium	2	"

Which are so arranged as to be used for wood or coal, and are warrauted to perform satisfactorily, or no sale.

Also, a large assortment of Wood and Coal Stoves of good styles, and various sizes.

Tinware of every description and Russia fire Board, repairing and job work done to order, with dispatch.

The public are invited to give him a call and examine his stock, which he will sell low for CASH, or marketable PRODUCE.

GEO. BLYMIRE.
Oct. 7, 1859.–3m

J. PALMER & CO.,
MARKET ST. WHARF, PHILAD'A.
Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions:
Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED AND PICKLED FISH, &c., viz: Mackeral, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.
Sept. 16, 1859.–3m

1859.—DRY GOODS FOR AUTUMN.—1859.

Full Stock of SILK GOODS,
Full Stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Full Stock of FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable FALL SHAWLS,
☞CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,
Blankets, Quills, Table Linens, &c., &c.,
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH Streets, PHILA'D.
N. B.—Black Silks, Wholesale, at low rates.
☞*Bargains Daily from New York Auctions.*
Sept. 9, 1859.–3m.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST received a large assortment of D. R. King & Co's premium Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Kid, Morocco and Goat Lace Boots and shoes, with and without heels, to which we call the especial attention of the Ladies.

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's

Agricultural.

From the American Agriculturalist.

A Common Error in Drainage.

The most of the draining yet attempted in this country is with open ditches, and in swamps. Three cases have recently come under our observation, in which the failure is traceable to a common cause.

Mr. A—— reclaimed a swamp of twelve acres. It was thickly covered with brush, and had made a very heavy turf of roots and moss, a foot or more thick. A deep wide ditch was run through the middle, with a few side ditches running at right angles to the main ditch. There was no ditch put around the border to cut off the springs from the side hill. There was a good fall, and these ditches took off all the water from the pond and made the whole swamp ready for the plow. In 1856 he had good crops, and in 1857 still better, some of the stoutest corn in town. In 1858, the corn was not as good, even with the application of manure, and in 1859 the corn crop is a decided failure. The land had settled somewhat by the decay of the roots and vegetable matter in the soil, and had become so compact that the water from the sides could not readily escape into the ditches.

Mr. B—— drained some four acres with tile running from the edge of the swamp into a main open ditch in the middle. The tile were put four rods apart, and even with this imperfect drainage, the land was very productive for four or five years, bearing good hoed crops, and still better grass. Last year it was taken up a second time, and the corn was a failure, owing to the excessive moisture of the land.—No border ditch had been made to cut off springs from the upland.

Mr. C—— had some ten acres of low wet land, underlaid by a hard pan, the soil in no place more than eighteen inches deep. A small brook ran through the middle. The bed of this was lowered some two feet, and two other ditches at a distance of about ten rods were dug, going no deeper than the hard pan. There was no border ditch—and besides this error, Mr. C. fell into two others—having only one ditch where the land needed three—and digging only eighteen inches, where he should have gone down three feet. The land lies on an inclined plain, has a good fall, and might be easily made to produce two tons of good herdsgrass to the acre. Instead of that, the wild sour grasses have never been eradicated, and it has never yielded over three quarters of a ton of hay to the acre.

These gentlemen are somewhat inclined to look upon drainage as a humbug, when that term is more appropriately applied to the style of their works. It was not more than half done. A border drain is indispensible, in all cases of reclaiming swamp land. This cuts off the enemy from the outside, and leaves the other ditches to dispose of the surface water.

These open ditches are but a poor substitute for thorough drainage, at best, but they are the first advances toward the improvement of wet land, likely to be made by most farmers. It is of great importance that the errors pointed out in these cases should be avoided.

THE CEREALS OF THE UNITED STATES.—A statistical view of American Agriculture recently given in an address delivered by Mr. John Jay, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, gives a rather discouraging account of the progress of our national agriculture. In many staple products the quantity raised has shown a marked decrease in 1850 (the date of our last census, from which Mr. Jay has obtained most of the purely statistical portions of his work) from that raised in preceding years. Until the census of 1850 there can be no means of obtaining further statistics of the kind, and unless there has been a marked improvement during the last seven years, the condition of our agriculture is not very promising. So far as concerns the wheat crop, the New York Post considers that, although it has not decreased in its actual amount, it has not increased in proportion to the increase of population. In New England the culture is rapidly declining, while in the middle States it is nearly stationary, and our chief supplies now come from the northwestern district. In New York, the crop in 1840 was over twelve millions of bushels, while in 1850 it was but nine millions—a decrease of twenty five per cent. With regard to the products of the entire country, without alluding to any particular State, we find that rye, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, hay and tobacco, have steadily decreased. Hops have increased at the rate of five hundred per cent, owing to the enormous consumption of lager beer. Rice has increased at the rate of nearly three hundred per cent. In 1840 the cotton produced amounted to eight hundred millions of pounds, in 1850 to nine hundred and eighty millions, in 1855 to one billion and eighty-eight millions. But the great staple production of the United States, far surpassing in amount even our famed wheat, cotton and tobacco— is Indian corn. Its cultivation has retrograded in no State, and the crop may be roughly estimated at four hundred millions of bushels in 1840 six hundred millions in 1850, over seven hundred millions in 1855, and fully eight hundred millions in 1856.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.–1y

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, RAINSBURG, Pa.

Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial cilculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabang & Bannon would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles wash kettles, of different sizes, wagonboxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warrauted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine ou work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.–1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JOHN ALSIP'S

CHEAP

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops,&c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.

Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

HOPEWELL HOUSE,

HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A

JOHN B. CASTNER,

Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.--1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August 6, 1858

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL Promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer Office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

W. J. Mullin, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN

AND

DENTIST.

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A,

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, pinned, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

DISSOLVED.

THE Firm of Reed & Minnich, is dissolved by Mutual consent. The *Books* of the firm are in the hands of Jacob Reed for settlement, all persons indebted or having claims are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. Settlements must be had, pay or no pay, so do not delay, thanks are returned for passed favors and a continuance of support is asked for the new firm of J. REED & CO. who will sell their goods on the lowest living terms for *cash or produce.*

Sept. 16, 1859.

CASH

will be paid for any quantity of Rye and Cloverseed, upon delivery by

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 4. 1859.

DR. M'LANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

Special Notice.

FOR FALL AND WINTER, 1859.

J. REED & CO.

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

which they are determined to sell low for Cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Salinetts and Men's wear generally in great variety.

Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.

SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.

HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.

Domestic Goods, Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings, &c. &c., an extensive assortment

Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware.

Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

☞They wish it distinctly understood that these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for Cash or Produce.*

Oct. 7, 1859.

Money to Invest,

AT

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S

EMPORIUM.

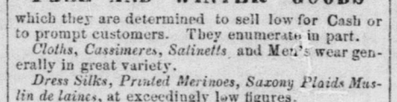
WHAT the Bank won't do, we will, at least so far as discounting for goods is concerned.

No better investments can be made, as you will see by the following prices:

Mohair, De Beige,	10 cts.	per	yard.
De laines,	" "	and upwards.	
Calicoes,	5 "	"	"
Fall and Winter Shawls,	175	"	"
Cassinetts,	31 cts.	"	"
Boys ware of all kinds,	12 "	"	"
Broad Cloths,	$1,75 "	"	"
Cassimeres,	62 "	"	"
Hats and Caps,	25 "	"	"
Hosiery of all kinds &c., as cheap as any thing else			
Coffee	12½ cts.	and upwards	
Sugar, white and brown,	" "	"	"

Molasses and all kinds of Groceries in proportion, Queensware that won't break, with care, Hardware of all kinds. Cedar Bowls, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, and a little of everything on hand.

BOOTS AND SHOES,



of all kinds will wear better than any puff we can give them. Call and see for yourselves.

No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A second hand BUGGY, in good running order. Apply at this office.

Nov. 4, 1859.

WHERE'S GEORGE MUNDAY?

HE would surely go hatless no longer if he saw those beautiful soft Ledger hats for only $1.50, at

Oct. 21, 1859. OSTER & CARN'S.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?

DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?

DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?

DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?

DO YOU WANT ENERGY?

DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?

DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE Fall session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 16th September, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community.

The spacious brick house, adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Watson has been secured for the purpose of the Academy.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

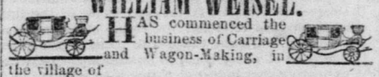
TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER. $6 English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Sept. 2, 1859.

Carriage and Wagon-Making.

WILLIAM WEISEL.



HAS commenced the business of Carriage and Wagon-Making, in the village of

Charlesville, Bedford Co. Pa.

Attention will be given to Repairing, Painting and Trimming. Work will be put up in the best and neatest styles, and at moderate prices. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Charlesville, June 10, 1859.–z

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

FRUIT CANS! FRUIT CANS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a new lot of SEALING CANS for putting up all kinds of fruit, which he offers at lower prices than can be procured elsewhere. One quart cans, 12½ cents; three pints, 18¾; two quarts, 25 cents. Country merchants supplied at a discount. They are convenient for persons living in the country, and warranted to be equal to any others now in use.

GEO. W. BLYMIRE.

July 15, 1859.—3m.

1859.—DRY GOODS FOR AUTUMN.—1859.

Full Stock of SILK GOODS,
Full Stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Full Stock of FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable FALL SHAWLS,
☞CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,
Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, &c., &c.,
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH & ARCH Streets, PHILA'D.
N. B.—Black Silks, Wholesale, at low rates.
☞*Bargains Daily from New York Auctions.*
Sept. 9, 1859.–3m.

IF you would walk erect, and procure good health by the expansion of your chest, call at Reamer & Way's Drug Store and get a pair of the best style of Chest expanding Suspender and Shoulder Braces.

July 1, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.

Sept. 16, 1859.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.

HATS AND CAPS,

TO suit the HEADS, tastes and POCKETS of all, at HEAP SIDE, by OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 21, 1859.

CASH BUYERS can do best, at OSTER & CARN'S CHEAP store! handsome sugars, at 8, 9, and 10 cts, per pound, molasses and syrups, at 10, 12, 14 and 18 cts. per quart.

Oct, 28, 1859.–2m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, upon the premises,

ON FRIDAY THE 2D DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1859, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

250 Acres, More or Less,

of choice Limestone Land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., and well known as the *"Frederick Smith Farm."* About 200 Acres are cleared, and under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation—part thereof good meadow.—There are also 2 Orchards of choice fruit upon the premises. A fine stream of excellent water flows through the property.

The improvements consist, in part, of a good

Two and a Half Story Dwelling House,

a new Barn, 100 feet in length, by 50 feet in width—constructed in the latest style—with sundry other out-buildings. This Farm is situate in that Fertile Valley, known as *"Friend's Cove,"* within 6 miles of Bedford, and about the same distance from the termination of the "Bedford Rail Road." It is also in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good schools and within 2½ miles of the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg.

There is a fine Church also within sight, and it is surrounded by an intelligent and moral community.

This property is in every way a most desirable one, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the time of sale.

The property will be sold subject to the Dower of the widow of Frederick Smith, dec'd—the interest thereon to be paid annually to her. There are also sundry legacies, payable in installments, to the heirs of said deceased—the first thereof is not due until the 1st of April, 1861; the others run through a period of upwards of eleven years. Terms of sale as to balance of purchase money, will be made known on day of sale.

Title indisputable.

HENRY SMITH.

Sept. 9, 1859.

N. B. Persons wishing to examine this property, or ascertain the particulars more fully, can call upon or address by letter, Henry Smith, Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.; Geo. W. Householder, Rays Hill, Bedford County, Pa.; Mann & Spang, Bedford, Pa.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house joists, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, underthe above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell their farm, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 115¼ acres, about 60 acres clear and under good fence, the improvements are a TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, a good well of never failing water at the door, a good new pailed garden, and some other improvements. The above property is a part of the old Alum Bank Estate, the most of the land is good bottom, lying on the waters of the Dunning's creek, with a good sugar camp of about 100 or more trees, about 6 or 8 acres in meadow, with facilities for making 20 or 30 acres more. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms, possession given on the first day of April next, if desirable

M. F. MARSHALL & WIFE.

Sept. 23, 1859.

N. B. There are two orchards on the premises, one old one in bearing condition, the other a young one, but recently set out, and in a prosperous way.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

FRENCH BURR

MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand FRENCH BURRS of all sizes, and furnishes every article required by the milling trade. Complete satisfaction fuaranteed for a very article sold. Millers who prefer the solid BURR, by giving 4 to 6 months notice, can have their orders executed at the quarries in France.

Address WM. H. KEPNER.
Harrisburg, P. O., Pa.

April 8, 1859.–6m.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.